



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ica any more European, than is that of northern Europe, North Temperate American? This is a species of anthropomorphism in science that we are disposed to distrust, as facts of distribution of life in palæozoic times, as Mr. Murray acknowledges, tend to show that the Silurian continental nucleus of Europe was not indebted to that of North America for its fauna, or *vice versa*; and in all probability there has been no interchange of forms between the Arctic and Antarctic lands. Do not the known facts in geographical distribution tend to show that the different continental nuclei have been from the first, distinct centres of distribution and evolution for the larger proportion of animals and plants, which may have evolved from ancestral forms, at the outset restricted to separate ocean beds, and separate continents?

THE BRACHIOPODA OF THE COAST SURVEY EXPEDITION.*—In this valuable contribution to our knowledge of the Brachiopods, Mr. Dall instead of being content with giving a synonymical list of the species, with descriptions, enters as thoroughly as his material would allow into the anatomy of these animals. He also enumerates the characters of the class, and the two orders in which it is divided. As a striking feature in the anatomy of *Terebratula Cubensis* he also notes "the absence of that great series of sinuses in the anterior part of the mantle, which was termed by Hancock 'the great pallial sinuses.'" The illustrations are excellent.

SEA SIDE STUDIES IN NATURAL HISTORY.†—A second edition of this useful book has appeared. As a preparatory note states, it is a mere reprint of the first edition, with a few verbal changes. A brief notice of the recent deep sea explorations is added.

CATALOGUE OF EUROPEAN LEPIDOPTERA.‡—A catalogue of European butterflies and moths is of great use to the American student, and we are glad to see an enlarged and revised edition of the present work, the only available catalogue we have.

*Report on the Brachiopoda obtained by the U. S. Coast Survey Expedition in charge of L. F. de Pourtalès, with a revision of the Craniidæ and Discinidæ, by W. H. Dall. Bulletin of the Museum of Comp. Zoology, Vol. 3. No. 1 with 2 plates. Cambridge, May 1871. 8vo. pp. 45.

†Sea side Studies in Natural History, by Elizabeth C. Agassiz and Alexander Agassiz. Marine Animals of Massachusetts Bay. Radiates. Boston. J. R. Osgood & Co. 1871. 8vo pp. 157, with 186 wood cuts.

‡Catalog der Lepidopteren des Europæischen Faunengebiets; I, Macrolepidoptera, bearbeitet von Dr. O. Staudinger; II, Microlepidoptera, bearbeitet von Dr. M. Wocke, Dresden, 1871. 8vo. pp. 426.